(c) the measures that are proposed to be taken for their rehabilitation in their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Indian Missions in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar have informed that there has been no report of any large scale exodus of workers, though there has been report of some job losses because of global economic slowdown and recession. The Indian Mission in United Arab Emirates (UAE) has reported that accurate figures of return of Indian workers are not available. It is estimated that ranging from 50,000 to 1,50,000 workers have returned to India as a result of the delay in execution of projects due to economic slow down and recession. They have further informed that most of the workers have returned to India on leave without pay with the expectation that they would be able to return to work in the UAE once the situation improves. At the same time, 432802 workers have been given emigration clearance for new employment in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries between January and May, 2009.

Indian students in foreign countries

61. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of Indian citizens living overseas for the purpose of pursuing academic curriculum in universities and colleges there, country-wise;

(b) whether Government has been seized of the past incidents of racial discrimination including physical violence faced by Indian students in foreign countries *viz*., Australia, Germany in particular;

(c) if so, the details of such incidents which occurred in the recent past indicating steps initiated by Governments of the respective countries and that of India in response thereto; and

(d) the details of steps taken in response to violent attack in person on Indian citizens studying in Australia?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The exact number of Indian students abroad is not known as most of them do not register themselves with Indian Diplomatic Missions/Posts abroad. Approximate number of Indian students as available, country-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I. (*See* below)

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Details on attacks involving Indian nationals are given in the Annexure. [*See* Appendix 217 Annexure No. 5] A few cases of attacks may have had a racial aspect, as mentioned in the list in bold letters.

(d) Details are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 25 Pt (e) and (f)]

Statement-I

Country-wise details of approximate number of Indian students living overseas

Sl. No.	Country	Number of Indian Students
1	2	3
1.	Antigua and Barbuda	5
2.	Armenia	500
3.	Australia	97,035
4.	Austria	25
5.	Azerbaijan	51
6.	Bangladesh	500
7.	Belarus	700
8.	Brazil	01
9.	Bulgaria	100-150
10.	Cambodia	17
11.	Canada	2,500
12.	China	3,242
13.	Cuba	4
14.	Cyprus	1,000
15.	Czech Republic	30
16.	Denmark	150
17.	Egypt	100
18.	France	2,000
19.	Georgia	100
20.	Germany	4,500
21.	Guyana	25
22.	Hungary	30
23.	Hong Kong	50
24.	Iceland	5
25.	Indonesia	02

1	2	3
26.	Iran	625-628
27.	Iraq	40
28.	Japan	544
29.	Korea (Republic of)	500-550
30.	Kuwait	6
31.	Libya	11
32.	Malaysia	1,350
33.	Mauritius	400
34.	Mexico	05
35.	Moldova	12
36.	New Zealand	6,040
37.	Norway	80
38.	Oman	420
39.	Philippine	1,000
40.	Romania	225
41.	Russian Federation	4,000-5,000
42.	Slovak Republic	02
43.	Slovenia	39
44.	South Africa	121
45.	Spain	400
46.	St. Kitts and Nevis	5
47.	St. Lucia	150
48.	St. Vincent and Grenadines	15
49.	Switzerland	300
50.	Syria	3
51.	Tajikistan	304
52.	Turkey	2
53.	Ukraine	3,000
54.	UK	25,905
55.	USA	1,04,522